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MEDALS AND JETONS OF NUMISMATISTS.

"*Médailles et Jetons des Numismates*" is the name of the interesting work of Anthony Durand, published at Geneva, 1865, which we intend to take as a guide in the ensuing article. In the title proposed to our own remarks we have adopted the word "jetons" as preferable to "tokens", which latter expression seems to imply a guaranty to pay in current coin some value indicated. This is a circumstance which but rarely characterizes the pieces to be considered. We have also chosen, in our mode of spelling, the lone *t* rather than the duplicated. Worcester is against us here, he writes "jetton"; Webster would be with us, but he has not the term in any shape. Why then use an argument so tauriform or bull-like? Simply because he is wont to reject superfluous letters; and "jeton" comes directly from "*jeter*", to throw, to throw out, to emit, and means, therefore, any coin flung forth into the great tide of circulation. The idea of carelessness involved in the conception of flinging, pertains to jetons in so far as they are not issued by the monetary authority, but by private enterprise without superior sanction.

Mr. Anthony Durand sagaciously entitled himself to appear (biographically) in his own book, from which he would otherwise have been excluded like the hypochondriac *concierge* who let all the world in and himself stuck forever at the door, by striking, in fourteen impressions only, a medal commemorative of "A D". An engraving of it appears on his title-page, and its obverse bears NUMISMATICUS on a ribbon which surrounds a monogram of the above letters copied from the familiar one of Albert Dürer, with whose initials our author's chanced to be identical. Thus justified, he furnishes to his readers the following autobiography:

"Anthony Durand, contemporary English numismatist, born at London, May 17, 1804. In 1837 and 1838 he made a journey to Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Greece. At Smyrna he had the opportunity of buying some Greek coins, and this circumstance gave him a taste for numismatics. He increased his collection in Egypt and in Greece. A short time after his return from this journey, he settled at Tours, where he exchanged a portion of his Greek coins and Roman for some fine pieces on the French Revolution of 1789. He then determined to occupy himself with the medals of that period, and has at the present time succeeded in forming one of the richest collections in existence. He began, more recently, to make a cabinet of medals struck in honor of numismatists; a short time afterwards he enlarged his plan, and finally assembled together all the medals which relate to numismatic science and art, forming a whole, divided into six parts, thus composed: I. Medals of Numismatists; II. Of Directors, Employés, etc., of Minting Establishments; III. Of Visits of Celebrated Personages to Mints; IV. Of Medallie Engravers; V. On the Improvement of the Mechanism of Minting; VI. Of Numismatic Societies. Thanks to an ardent zeal, he has succeeded in producing a tolerably complete ensemble, up to this moment unique in its kind".

We think that it would be well to subdivide the first class, that of Numismatists, into three species, viz.: 1. Collectors; 2. Dealers; 3. Writers. They run into each other, but not necessarily; and may, and generally do, both in figure and reality, avoid collision and yet work together..

It is a pardonable ambition, in any writer of a monograph like this, to magnify his office and include, in his own phalanx, recruits from every available sphere of life. Accordingly we find among our author's subjects two crowned heads, Christina, Queen of Sweden, the

fame-famished, with fifty-eight different medals struck in her honor, and Catherine de Medici, whose numismatic taste is not so generally known as her penchant for politics. Among statesmen, we learn that Cardinal de Granvelle, the Chancellor L'Hôpital, in more recent times Metternich who possessed a rich and celebrated collection of coins and medals in the château of Koenigsberg, and in our own day Thiers whose cabinet consists exclusively of medals of illustrious men from the fourteenth century to the present time, have all been commemorated by the art whose products they loved to accumulate. Of the coin-struck clergy, Archbishop Land rises in our estimation when we read of the collection which he presented to the Bodleian Library at Oxford; Borromeo, the benevolent, on the other hand, sheds honor out of his own abundance over the pursuits to which he sometimes turned aside; while La Chaise, the Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV., by amusing the invalid king with medals, may have mitigated that persecution of the Huguenots which he, in other respects, stimulated. We notice but one celebrated warrior who is both portrayed on medals and also known as a numismatist, the grim old constable of feminine name, Anne de Montmorency. For we do not remember any warlike achievements of the English general C. R. Fox. He, however, devoted himself to the conquest of Greece, as he understood it, with more success than Xerxes, and had better fortune than Artaxerxes in capturing the Ten Thousand, since he acquired more than that number of Greek coins. Thereupon he struck fifty copies only of the following curious copper medal, described in print, for the first time, by Mr. Durand, and engraved in his twentieth and last plate, such being the number of the final pages, each of which contains several admirable and novel illustrations: L^T GEN^L C. R. FOX ÆT-SUÆ-LXVI Antique bust to the left. Under the neck, L. E. Boehm F. Ex. NOV. VI. 1862 Rev. No Legend; an open book, on which, in five lines, GREEK COINS | AV = 285 | AR = 3580 | AE = 6168 | Total = 10033 Beneath the book, the general's signature in fac-simile. The list of literary men who have cultivated our science and derived a portion of their immortality from its monuments is headed chronologically by Petrarch; culminates, as far as our own language is concerned, in Addison, of whom we are surprised to perceive that but one medal exists, namely that in the well-known "Series Numismatica"; and may be terminated by the many-minded Goethe, whose collection still remains at Weimar. Among the men of science comprehended in our present purview, may be mentioned Sir Hans Sloane, that worthy baronet, successor of Newton as president of the Royal Society, and whose numismatic cabinet of 30,000 specimens served, with his other vast gatherings, to found the British Museum; Sir Joseph Banks, also P. R. S., "in genius, and substantial learning high", as the reverse of his medal declares; Dr. Richard Mead, whose catalogue we have all examined; and William Hunter, "Anatomicus", who bequeathed to the University of Glasgow the ancient coins which had cost him £20,000. We wonder that so few of the great artists are recorded as possessors or students of these little artistic glories; among the non-English, Bandinelli, Michael Angelo, and Giulio Romano, are the only ones who attracted our attention; and of the English, the sculptor Flaxman alone ranks with our amateurs. Of him Durand relates that, Wyon having engraved a farthing of George IV., in 1822, bearing the figure of Britannia on the reverse, Flaxman thought it so beautiful that he placed it in his cabinet as a particular gem.

It is not surprising that antiquarians by profession, whose fame has earned them medals from admiring scholars, should, by glancing occasionally at numismatics, have given our author the right to draw them into his enchanted circle. Such are Dutch Justus Lipsius, Italian Scipio Maffei, and English Conyers Middleton. To these we may add as belonging more strictly to the numismatic fold, Barthélemy, who, besides writing the "*Voyage du jeune Anacharsis*", added 20,000 ancient coins to the royal cabinet in Paris; and Denon, author of the "*Voyage dans la basse et la haute Egypte*", but also well known as director of the Napoleon series of medals.

Coming now to names exclusively numismatic, that is, belonging to individuals distinguished as writers, artists, collectors, or dealers, in this branch only, we arrange some of the principal ones alphabetically, and append a few items taken from Durand:

APPL or APPEL, Jos., 1767-1834, adjunct-director of the cabinet at Vienna, also dealt in coins, and was one of the most experienced connoisseurs of that capital. He wrote the "*Repertorium*" of mediæval and modern numismatics, a work familiar to students of the science.

CONDER, James, compiler of "An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens and Medalets, issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies", was born 1761 at Ipswich, and became a cloth-merchant there. His collection was sold at London, June 5, 1855.

DAWSON, Rev. H. R. His collection of Roman pieces and English was sold at London in 1842. He wrote "Memoirs of the Medals and Medallists connected with Ireland", Dublin, 1841.

DENTON, numismatist and dealer in London towards the end of the 18th century. Among his tokens is the one whose reverse bears *two* busts with the legend "We three blockheads be".

ECKHEL, John Joseph Hilarius, "the brightest star in the numismatic firmament", 1737-1798. This celebrated man, who was a Jesuit, invented the new, or geographical, system of arranging ancient coins, in lieu of the alphabetical one which had before prevailed. His great work is entitled "Doctrina Numorum Veterum", Vienna, 1792-1798, 8 vols., 4to, with an additional volume of "Addenda".

FOLKES, Martin, 1690-1754, succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as president of the Royal Society, and wrote learnedly on coins, both Ancient and English. The sale of his cabinet, in 1765, lasted fifty-six days, and produced £3,090.

HANCOCK, John, English numismatist, coin-dealer and umbrella-manufacturer in London, at the close of the last century. The three following tokens were issued by him to advertise his double occupation:

1. J. HANCOCK. 19 LEATHER LANE. HOLBORN. LONDON. In the field an open umbrella. *Rev.* UMBRELLA MAKER AND DEALER IN PROVINCIAL COINS. In a crown of laurel the letters J. H. interlaced, 1796.

2. Legend of No. 1. The front of a shop, with an open umbrella above it. *Rev.* Same as No. 1.

3. JOHN HANCOCK. UMBRELLA MAKER. N° 19 LEATHER LANE HOLBORN LONDON. Escutcheon bearing three umbrellas, flanked by 17-98. *Rev.* DEALER IN COINS AND MEDALS. A naked child holding a plate representing medals.

LUNES, *M. le Duc de*. This great scholar, born 1802, employed his immense revenues in encouraging arts and letters. Simart, the sculptor, executed for him the famous restoration of the Minerva of the Parthenon, which, composed of bronze, silver, gold and ivory, required eighteen years for its production, and was one of the wonders of the "Exposition Universelle" of 1855. In 1862, he presented to the Imperial Library his entire cabinet, including 6,893 ancient coins, the whole valued at two millions of francs.

MADAI, David Samuel, 1709-1780. The estimable author of the "Vollständiges Thaler-Cabinet", still so much prized by dollar-dotards.

MIONNET, 1770-1842, born and died at Paris. In 1800 he conceived the plan of forming a collection of nearly 20,000 casts of coins to be offered for sale at a very moderate price. The opportunity was embraced, in order to assist their studies, by many princes of Europe and a great number of private persons. What particularly distinguished Mionnet was a sure tact, and a practical knowledge of coins, which he carried to such an extent that his decisions became oracles. As modest as he was laborious and persevering, he sought no other glory than to be useful to science, no other happiness than to live in a choice and narrow circle of true friends, most of whom were amateurs of coins. Our space forbids us to indulge in an ampler detail in regard to the amiable author of "*Description des médailles antiques grecques et romaines avec leurs degrés de rareté et leur estimation*", Paris, 1806-1837, 15 vols., 8vo.

SKIDMORE, Peter, was a hardware-merchant, and also a dealer in coins, at the end of the last century. Of these there are more than a hundred varieties, representing on the obverse different public buildings, and on the reverse proclaiming his name and address, or bearing some other legend.

SNELLING, Thomas, was an English numismatic scholar and author of repute, as well as a dealer.

SPENCE, Thomas, played a political part at the close of the eighteenth century, and affected to be a patriot-martyr. He traded in tokens, and caused many to be struck, which have almost all a factious bearing against the government of that day, while they advertise his business in coins, books and engravings.

TILL, William, who died at Windsor, 1844, was, like Snelling, both an author and a dealer. The date of his decease is recorded on a unique medal in the cabinet of Mr. W. Webster, his nephew, who succeeded him, and published the well-known "English Numismatic Medal".

TRATTLE, Marmaduke. This celebrated collector died, as his medal declares, in 1831, at the age of 80. His sale which took place at London, in 1832, brought £10,829. It comprised the celebrated Petition Crown of Simon, which was purchased by a bidder for £225.

YOUNG, Henry and Matthew, father and son, the latter of whom died about 1838, were eminent dealers in London. Matthew's sale, in 1839, 40, and 41, occupied sixty-one days, and produced over £9,000.

Of these and many others, numismatists numismatized, as we might call them, our author gives accounts of which our translated extracts are to be considered mere specimen bricks. The numerous illustrations on stone are spirited and accurate, and the work altogether, a goodly quarto, is one which any numismatic library may admit with credit to its shelves.

THE "VOX POPULI" HALF-PENNY, AND "HUMBUG."

It is probably known to most of our readers that the English periodical publication, called "Notes and Queries", contains very frequently some valuable contribution on Numismatics, either appearing spontaneously or answering some previous inquiry. As specimens of the sort of knowledge one is likely to meet with in its back pages, and of the manner in which such information is presented to view, we transcribe the following from volumes which we were recently turning over:

[Vol. 4, p. 56.]

[No. 91, July 26, 1851.]

MINOR QUERIES.

* * * * *

Vox Populi.—I have a copper coin in my cabinet (halfpenny size) which I shall be glad to have explained.

The obverse has a bust laureate in profile to the left, with the letter "P" close to the nose. The bust appears to be of some popular Irish leader in 1760, as it is not like either to George II.'s or George III.'s busts; and the legend, "Vox Populi."

Reverse: The figure of Hibernia seated, with an olive branch in her right hand, and a spear in her left, also a harp at her side. Legend, "Hibernia", Exergue, "1760." J. N. C.

[Vol. 4, p. 138.]

[No. 95, August 23, 1851.]

REPLIES TO MINOR QUERIES.

Vox Populi Halfpenny (vol. iv., p. 56).—I have four varieties of this coin:

1. The one which J. N. C. describes, and which is engraved by Lindsay, in his work on the coinage of Ireland, and is considered the rarest type.

2. A precisely similar type, with the exception that the "P" is *beneath* instead of being *on the side* of the portrait.

3. A more youthful portrait and of smaller size than the preceding, and a trifle better executed. It wants the "P" altogether, and has for "MM." a small quatrefoil. The engraving also very different.

4. A totally different and older portrait than any of the preceding. "MM." and engraving the same as No. 3, and it also wants the "P."

The reverses of all four appear to differ only in very minute particulars. Pinkerton, in his *Essay on Medals*, vol. ii., p. 127, after stating that the Irish halfpence and farthings were all coined in the Tower, and then sent to Ireland, there being no mint in that country, remarks:

"In 1760, however, there was a great scarcity of copper coin in Ireland; upon which a society of Irish gentlemen applied for leave, upon proper conditions, to coin halfpence, which being

granted, those appeared with a very bad portrait of George II., and 'VOCE POPULI' around it. The bust bears a much greater resemblance to the Pretender; but whether this was a piece of waggery in the engraver, or only arose from his ignorance in drawing, must be left in doubt. Some say that these pieces were issued without any leave being asked or obtained".

E. S. TAYLOR.

[Vol. 8, p. 422.]

[No. 209, Oct. 29, 1853.]

Humbog—The real signification of the word *humbog* appears to me to be in the following derivation of it. Among the many issues of base coin which from time to time were made in Ireland, there was none to be compared in worthlessness to that made by James II. from the Dublin Mint. It was composed of anything on which he could lay his hands, such as lead, pewter, copper and brass, and so low was its intrinsic value, that twenty shillings of it was only worth twopence sterling. William III., a few days after the battle of the Boyne, ordered that the crown piece and half crown should be taken as one penny and one halfpenny respectively. The soft mixed metal, of which that worthless coining was composed, was known among the Irish as *Uim bog*, pronounced *Oombog*, *i. e.*, soft copper, *i. e.*, worthless money; and in the course of their dealings, the modern use of the word *humbog* took its rise, as in the phrases "that is a piece of *uimbog* (*humbog*)," "don't think to pass off your *uimbog* on me." Hence the word *humbog* came to be applied to anything that had a specious appearance, but which was in reality spurious. It is curious to note that the very opposite of *humbog*, *i. e.*, false metal, is the word *sterling*, which is also taken from a term applied to the true coinage of the realm, as *sterling* coin, *sterling* truth, *sterling* worth, etc.

FRAS. CROSSLEY.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Meeting, May 13th, 1869.—The President in the chair.

After the reports of the standing committees and that of the Treasurer had been presented and adopted, the following donations were received:

From Mr. Betts, several numbers of the Numismatic Chronicle, published by the London Numismatic Society; from Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, a store-card in brass of Robert Sharpley, watchmaker, of that city, and a copy of Mr. Sandham's recent work on the coins of Canada.

Letters were read from Mr. S. S. Crosby, of Boston, accepting his election as Corresponding Member; Messrs. Alfred Sandham and Henry Mott, of Montreal; Dr. E. M. Field, of Bangor, Me.; Messrs. D. R. Child and Ammi Brown, of Boston, Mass.; Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of New York City; and Thos. Cleneay, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The President translated a notice of the Journal from the "*Blätter für Münzfreunde*", for April 1869, published by C. G. Thieme, at Leipzig.

Mr. Nexsen exhibited a shekel which appeared to be genuine, and a silver coin of Ferdinand and Isabella; and Mr. I. F. Wood a proof in plaster of the Norwalk Washington Memorial Medal, now in preparation by Mr. Key of Philadelphia.

On motion, adjourned.

J. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Regular Meeting, May 27th, 1869.—The President in the chair.

A general discussion of the plan of the Numismatic Library took place and there appeared a very fair prospect of its foundation next autumn.

A donation of a diagram of Indian curiosities, dug up at Hochelaga, now Montreal, was received from Mr. Sandham of that city.

Letters were read from Messrs. C. H. Bell, Ed. M. Field, Cleneay, of Cincinnati, Ogden, of New Orleans, S. S. Crosby, and C. E. Pierce.

Mr. Ed. M. Field was elected Corresponding Member. A beautiful specimen of the LIBERTAS AMERICANA, COMMVNI CONSENSU, in tin, was exhibited by Mr. Betts.

On motion adjourned.

J. MUHLENBERG BAILEY, *Recording Secretary*.

NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting was held on Wednesday evening, May 19th, 1869. Vice-President Crosby in the chair.

The records of last meeting and letters from Messrs. Mason & Co. and Isaac F. Wood, Esq., were read by the Secretary.

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to Isaac F. Wood, Esq., for his donation of the Johnson "Entry Medal".

The Librarian showed a catalogue of the coins and medals belonging to the Society and reported the following donations received during the past month:

A proof set of the 1, 2, 3 and 5 cent pieces for 1869, from C. Chaplin; ditto for 1868, and No. 2, Vol. 3, "*American Journal of Numismatics*", from S. S. Crosby; two copies of "*Mason's Magazine*", from T. E. Bond; Vol. I. of ditto and a pamphlet on "*The Condition of the Metallic Currency in the United Kingdom*", from D. R. Child; and two specimens of "shell money", the "*Cypræa Moneta*" and "*Cypræa Annulus*", from R. E. C. Stearns.

Mr. Geo. M. Elliott, of Lowell, was elected a Resident Member of the Society.

There were exhibited by Mr. Chaplin a medal having on the obverse a curious looking head and legend, COSMVS - III - ETRVSCORVM - REX, and on the reverse a Scripture group and Latin legend; and specimens of "shell money", "Cyp. Moneta", "Cyp. Annulus", and "Dentalia". By Mr. Crosby, four pattern 5 cent pieces, two of which had on the obverse a bust of Washington and legend, "In God we trust", 1866, the reverse of one being the same as adopted for the regular coinage of 1866, and the reverse of the other having the figure 5 enclosed in wreath of laurel, and legend "United States of America"; another had on obverse bust of Washington and legend "United States of America", 1866, and on reverse "5 cents" in wreath of laurel, and legend "In God we trust"; and the fourth was the same on obverse as the present 5 cent piece of 1866, and had on reverse a coarsely cut wreath, enclosing a very clumsy figure 5 and legend "United States of America".

These patterns were carefully examined, and doubts were expressed as to their being legitimate productions of the mint.

Adjourned.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, *Recording Secretary.*

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

June 3d, 1869. The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held this day.

A copper medalet, in honor of President Johnson's visit to New York, August 29, 1866, was received from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, for which a vote of thanks was passed.

Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, of Boston, was elected a resident member.

Mr. John B. Rhodes exhibited a series of Chinese coins, some of them of great antiquity. They were all of the usual shape, except the oldest, which dated back to B. C. 250. Also, a series of Siamese coins in silver, comprising eight pieces, all of the same shape, but of different sizes.

There was also shown a medal in white metal, struck in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of Odd-Fellowship into this country, which event was celebrated at Philadelphia, April 26th, 1869.

It was voted that no further meeting be held until September.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Acting Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting, May 19, 1869.

The donation of a proof specimen of the new Johnson medalet, in copper, by Mr. I. F. Wood, of New York city, was reported, and a vote of thanks extended for the same.

Mr. Winsor exhibited a complete set of U. S. half-dollars, and several pieces of Pine Tree money. Some fine coin was also on exhibition from the cabinet of Mr. Gorton, including six varieties of the cent of 1793. The same gentleman exhibited specimens of Indian *wampum*, and of shell money and ornaments from the South Sea Islands.

The Association voted to subscribe for the Numismatic Journal for the coming year, and adjourned to June 21st.

G. D. HERSEY, *Secretary.*

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Regular Meeting, March 24, 1869. The President in the chair.

The following donations were received: From the President a copy of Universal History, 1616, and some priced coin lists. Mr. D. Rose, a trade token.

The President announced that as he intended removing to Toronto, he would now tender his resignation, and hoped that the Society might prosper under the direction of his successor. The resignation was accepted with regret, but the election of a President was postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. McLachlin read a very interesting and able essay on "Greek Coins", the interest being greatly increased by the exhibition of some very fine specimens from his own collection.

April 14th. The first business taken up was the election of a President, and Mr. W. Blackburn, first Vice-President, was duly elected.

Mr. B. J. Wicksteed presented a large number of very interesting old documents, &c., and Mr. Harte also added a collection of stamps and some specimens of bank note paper. Some new members were elected.

Regular Meeting, April 28th, 1869. The President in the chair.

This meeting was well attended and was one of considerable interest. The following donations were received: From Prof. Anthon, a copy of the Riggs Medal in bronze. From Dr. Grey, Honorary Secretary of the Numismatic Society of London, a copy of his work on Ancient British Coins. From Alf. Sandham, a copy of Prince of Wales Medal (this medal, described in No. 18 in Coins, &c., of Canada, is very scarce, indeed, until a few weeks ago, there was but one copy known to be in the city). The thanks of the Society were tendered to Messrs. Anthon and Grey for their donations.

Mr. Sandham exhibited two specimens of rare early paper money, one being a specimen of Canadian paper or card money, of 1756, signed by "Bigon"; the other a six shilling bill of the State of New Jersey, dated March 25, 1776. The same gentleman also exhibited a silver medal of the University of Toronto.

Mr. Gerald E. Harte laid before the members two Jewish shekels, which he had received (on approval) from Mr. Eves of Toronto. The prices asked were \$300 and \$50. These pieces were examined with interest, and the unanimous opinion of the members was that they were counterfeits, one being evidently a cast and the other being struck from dies prepared by an artist unacquainted with the proper position of the letters of the inscription or the obverse, one having been turned the wrong way.

It was resolved that in future, copies of all papers read before the Society should be deposited with the curator.

J. HENNESSY, *Secretary.*

JOHN I. AND JOHN II.

PROF. CHARLES E. ANTHON:

BROOKLYN, *March, 30, 1869.*

Doubtless collectors of foreign coins have wondered why pieces of John I. and John II. are enumerated in Catalogues of French coins, when but *one* king bearing the name of John is generally mentioned in French history.

John, surnamed the Good, who succeeded Philip VI. of Valois, was *John II.*, and reigned from 1350 to 1364. Groats of this reign can be obtained in very good condition, but are rare.

John I. was the posthumous son of Louis X., and was born November 15th, 1316, his father having died in June preceding, and a regency having governed during the interregnum. He lived only four days, when Philip V., brother of Louis X., ascended the throne. The only money attributable to John II. is a gold *Royal ou franc à pied*, which was issued in his name. X. Q. Z.

INVESTMENT.

Ben Ahdem had a golden coin one day,
Which he put out at interest with a Jew;
Year after year, awaiting him it lay,
Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,
And these two, four—so on, till people said,
"How rich Ben Ahdem is!" and bowed the servile head.

Ben Selim had a golden coin that day,
Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way.
Ben Selim died, too poor to own a grave;
But when his soul reached Heaven, angels, with pride,
Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multiplied.

—Mrs M. V. Victor.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

[NEW YORK.—CONTINUED FROM THE NUMBER FOR JULY, 1868.]

329. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. "Story & Southworth, Grocers, 53 Vesey St., N. Y." REV.: Same as Reverse No. 317. C. B. GS. T.
330. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 318. C. B. GS. T.
331. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 321. C. B. GS. T.
332. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 322. B. T.
333. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Liberty head, 13 stars, large date 1863. Same as Reverse No. 269 C. B. GS. N. T.
334. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 325. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 323. "United Country," etc. C. B. T.
335. OB.: An Indian head. "Wm. Thierbach, 142 Elm St., N. Y. 1863." REV.: "Grocer" in a single line within a wreath, a star above. Pewter.
336. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 335. REV.: "Gro Cer" in two lines within a wreath, a star above. C. B. T. and pewter.
337. OB.: "C. Tollner & Hammacher, Hardware, 209 Bowery, New York." Four stars. REV.: "Not one Cent" within a wreath. C.
338. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 337. REV.: Similar to Reverse No. 337, but with the addition of die-sinker's name "L. Roloff." C.
339. OB.: "Peter Warmkessel, 8 Duane St., New York." REV.: A building with sign "Warmkessel." "Established A. D. 1850. Horter." S. C. B. GS. N. T. Size 13.
340. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 339. REV.: "Not one Cent" within a wreath. C. Size 13.
341. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 339. REV.: Small eagle and branches. "Apoth. Weight, one Dram 1863." C. B. Size 13.
342. OB.: Same as Reverse No. 339. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 340. C. B. GS. Size 13.
343. OB.: Same as Reverse No. 339. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 341. C. B. GS. Size 13.
344. OB.: "Wm. F. Warner, No. 1 Catherine Market," a small eagle and bust. REV.: A Liberty head. "For Public Accommodation 1863." C. B. GS.
345. OB.: Same as obverse No. 344. REV.: "I. O. U. 1 Cent Pure Copper." Circle with rays and two small heads. C.
346. OB.: "Washington Market Exchange." A Turkey Gobbler, two small stars. REV.: A group of carrots, beets, etc. "Live and let live 1863." "G. G." S. C. B. T. Size 13.
347. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 346. REV.: Bust of Abraham Lincoln, surrounded by 13 stars. "1863." C.
348. OB.: "Washington Restaurant, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y." REV.: "I. O. U. 1 Cent." Same as Reverse No. 345. C. N. T.
349. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 348. REV.: Liberty head. "For Public Accommodation 1863." C.
350. OB.: "Watson's T. Store," two small stars. REV.: "Good for 1 Cent," two small stars. Lead.
351. OB.: "John Watson, 381 Bowery, N. Y. 1863." An Indian head. REV.: "Union Tea Store" within a wreath. S. C. B. N. T.
352. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 351. REV.: Eagle on shield, with ribbons, inscribed, "E Pluribus Unum," "United States Medal 1863." S. C. B. N. T.
353. OB.: "White Hatter, 216 Broadway." REV.: An Indian head surrounded by nine stars "1863." C.
354. OB.: "Thomas White 1863." An Indian head. REV.: "Butcher, No. 13 & 14 Abattoir Place, West 39th St., N. Y." C.
355. OB.: "Thomas White 1863." 6 stars, figure of a hog in centre. REV.: "13 & 14 Abattoir Place, West 39th St., N. Y.," 11 stars. C.
356. OB.: "Willard & Jackson's Oyster-house, 532 Broadway, N. Y." Eagle on a shield, small dots between the bars of the shield. REV.: A building within a wreath, "1863" in a small shield. C.
357. OB.: Similar to Obverse No. 356, but without the dots on the shield, and otherwise slightly different. REV.: Same as Reverse No. 356. C.
358. OB.: "Wilson's 1 Medal" within a wreath. REV.: Bust of Washington, 12 stars, "1863." C. B.
359. OB.: Same as Obverse No. 358. REV.: An Indian head surrounded by 13 stars, "1863." C. B.

END OF N. Y. CITY.